97 parts by weight of water and 0.6 part by weight of sodium benzoate was introduced, and the open end was heat sealed to prepare a wet tissue package.--.

REMARKS

The specification has been amended to correct minor translational errors. No new matter has been added. A Marked-Up Version of the Changes Made is attached hereto. Entry of these amendments is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

WEBB ZIESENHEIM LOGSDON
ORKIN & HANSON, P.C.

By _____

Kent E. Baldauf
Registration No. 25,826
Attorney for Applicants
700 Koppers Building
436 Seventh Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1818
Telephone: 412-471-8815
Facsimile: 412-471-4094

MARKED-UP VERSION OF CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 18, has been amended as follows:

However, since the carboxyl group is neutralized with monovalent alkali, this monovalent alkali component is dissociated when the nonwoven fabric bears water, and the thus dissociated monovalent alkali component is an irritant to the skin. In order to make the nonwoven fabric disintegrable by sewage, the resulting crosslinked structure and the quantity thereof become very important elements when a salt of the above polymer is used, and it is extremely difficult to form a crosslinked structure so as to control the solubility of the resin.

The paragraph beginning at page 10, line 22, has been amended as follows:

Figs. [1] 1(a) to 1(c) are diagrams illustrating an embodiment of a wet tissue package kit, and wherein [(a)] Fig. 1(a) shows a lid section, [(b)] Fig. 1(b) shows a packaged wet tissue and [(c)] Fig. 1(c) shows a container body;

The paragraph beginning at page 11, line 5, has been amended as follows:

Figs. [3] 3(a) to 3(b) are explanatory diagrams illustrating a wet tissue web having perforations;

The paragraph beginning at page 11, line 19, has been amended as follows:

Figs. [10] 10(a) to 10(d) are plan views illustrating various embodiments of the resistive barrier plates.

The paragraph beginning at page 16, line 7, has been amended as follows:

To prepare the nonwoven fabric from the fibers, the fibers are entangled or bonded with each other so that the water decomposability of the invention may appear. For example, wet process, wet spun lacing, dry spun lacing, needle punching, chemical bonding and thermal bonding are available.

The paragraph beginning at page 18, line 3, has been amended as follows:

The fibers for constituting the nonwoven fabric of the invention are obtained from a resin composition comprising the regenerated cellulose as the base resin and the later-described water-soluble polymer. The "water-soluble polymer" means a substance having properties [that] whereby it swells or is dissolved by the contact with water.

The paragraph beginning at page 30, line 3, has been amended as follows:

(ii) the wet tissue package comprises wet tissues, each of which [are] is folded and superposed on another so as to have an overlapped portion with the [another] next and encased in a packaging bag having a wet tissue takeout opening.

The paragraph beginning at page 30, line 8, has been amended as follows:

In the kit, the wet tissue package (ii) may be replaced with a wet tissue package comprising a web wherein each [strips] strip of wet [tissues are] tissue is continuously aligned via perforations and is encased in a packaging bag having a wet tissue takeout opening.

The paragraph beginning at page 30, line 20, has been amended as follows:

Figs. [1] 1(a) to 1(c) are diagrams illustrating an embodiment of the kit. Fig. 1(a) is an explanatory view illustrating a lid member of a container of a kit using the wet tissue of the invention, Fig. 1(b) is an explanatory view illustrating a wet tissue package, and Fig. 1(c) is an explanatory view illustrating a container body. As shown in Figs. [1] 1(a) to 1(c), the kit using the wet tissue of the invention comprises a container 1 capable of being shut up and a wet tissue package 2 comprising the nonwoven fabrics having been impregnated with a liquid agent and encased in a water-impermeable packaging bag.

The paragraph beginning at page 32, line 24, has been amended as follows:

The nonwoven fabric filled in the wet tissue package 2 is one having been impregnated with a liquid agent. As described above, the nonwoven fabric has properties such that it is not disintegrated by a small amount of water but is disintegrated when contacted with a large amount of water, preferably under application of external stress such as stirring of water or a stream of water. Conventional tissue paper or pocket tissue paper used in a dry state does not have such properties. That is, the conventional tissue paper used in a dry state is markedly lowered in [the] tensile strength when wetted, and is disintegrated within several hours after [contacted] contact with a liquid, so that each piece of the tissue paper cannot be taken out separately.

The paragraph beginning at page 33, line 13, has been amended as follows:

With respect to the wet tissues encased in a packaging bag 22, the nonwoven fabrics are folded and superposed on another so as to have an overlapped portion with the [another]

next. When one piece of tissue paper is taken out from the opening section 11 of the container 1 through the resistive barrier plate, the next one is held by the resistive barrier plate and waits the subsequent use. In order to [exhausively] exhaustively take out the wet tissues like this, the overlapped area between the first and the second tissues is not more than 1/2, preferably not more than 1/4, more preferably not more than 1/10, of the area of one wet tissue, differently from the dry type wet tissues. A preferred embodiment of a manner to fold the wet tissues with superposing is shown in Fig. 2.

The paragraph beginning at page 34, line 14, has been amended as follows:

In the present invention, a web of wet tissues 21 having perforations as shown in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b) may be encased in a packaging bag. When the wet tissue corresponding to one strip is taken out from the opening section 11 of the container 1 through the resistive barrier plate, the next strip is held by the resistive barrier plate to tear the web at the perforation 27 and waits the next use. In order to take out [sequencially] sequentially the wet tissue one strip after another by tearing the web at the perforations like this, the length of a cut portion 28 of the perforation 27 is desired to be longer than the length of an uncut portion 29 of the perforation 27 as shown in Fig. 3(b). The material used for the wet tissue has a relatively high tensile strength, so that the force required to separate each strip is adjusted. For example, the ratio of the length of the uncut portion 29 to the length of the cut portion 28 is set to not more than 1/5, preferably not more than 1/20, more preferably about 1/50.

The paragraph beginning at page 36, line 10, has been amended as follows:

Examples of the shapes of the resistive barrier plates include those shown in [Fig. 1] Figs. 1(a) to 1(c), Fig. 7 and Figs. 10(a) to 10(d), and [preferable is] preferably a resistive barrier plate provided with elongated resistive lips which have moderate flexibility and rigidity by appropriate selection of a material, thickness of a material, shape and the like.

The paragraph beginning at page 36, line 17, has been amended as follows:

In the resistive barrier plate, the maximum length (A) of the takeout aperture is preferably in the range of 15 to 99% of the width of the wet tissue that passes through the aperture, as shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 9. If the maximum length is shorter than the lower limit of the above range, the wet tissue cannot be taken out. If the maximum length is longer than the upper limit of the above range, the wet tissue cannot be [hold] held sufficiently, the container is not conveniently designed, and there is a high possibility of introduction of foreign matters.

The paragraph beginning at page 37, line 10, has been amended as follows:

The width of the expanded part 18 located near the center in the direction of the maximum length of the takeout aperture of the resistive barrier plate is preferred to be the maximum width of the takeout aperture 17. By virtue of the enlarged part 18 provided near the center of the takeout aperture, the wet tissue gathered to the takeout aperture having a smaller width (width A) than that of the wet tissue can be relieved, and hence it becomes feasible to smoothly take out the wet tissue [with] by moderately holding the wet tissue.

The paragraph beginning at page 37, line 20, has been amended as follows:

Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating another embodiment of the container of the kit. In this embodiment, the lid member 10 is fitted to the container body 30 so that the lid member can turn to open the container. The resistive barrier plate 14 is provided in an inner lid 16, and the inner lid 16 is closely mounted on an inner lid receiving portion 32 formed inside the container body. In the container of the kit, the lid section for replacing the packaging bag may be provided on the bottom or the side of the container instead of the top of the container shown in [Fig. 1] Figs. 1(a) to 1(c) or Fig. 6.

The paragraph beginning at page 38, line 15, has been amended as follows:

The stationary wet tissue supply kit mentioned above can be extremely easily supplemented or refilled with wet tissues and is hygienic. Further, due to the stationary type, the necessary number of wet [tissues] tissue strips can be rapidly taken out one by one in their unfolded form that is convenient in use, even with one hand.

The paragraph beginning at page 51, line 2, has been amended as follows:

70 leaves of nonwoven fabrics (84 g) prepared in Example 5 were each folded and superposed on another so as to have an overlapped portion with the [another] next, and they were encased in a water-impermeable packaging bag formed from a plastic laminated film having an aluminum evaporated layer. Into the packaging bag, 218 g or a liquid agent consisting of 97 parts by weight of water and 0.6 part by weight of sodium benzoate was introduced, and the open end was heat sealed to prepare a wet tissue package.